A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION-CONGRESS TAKEN BY SURPRISE-STRONG OP-POSITION TO THE MESSAGE-A BREACH BE-TWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS APPREHENDED.

Washington, June 13.—An explanation has at last been made of the recent extended Cabinet meetings, and especially the recent and frequentlong consultations between the President and Secretary Pish. It is now apparent that the subject of Cuba has been under consideration, and the public has been misled into believing that all the Cabinet activity was upon the Indian question. The message sent to Congress by the President, to-day, is the subject of universal comment in all circles, and it seems to relieve the monotony which has overspread the city for so long a time. It was communicated to both Houses early in the afternoon, and it was some ars before it was discovered that the message related to Cuba, and was of striking importance, When the message was read in the Senate, Mr. Thurman characterized it as a message to the Cubans to lay down their arms. Mr. Carpenter and other Senators were preparing to follow in the same strain, when Mr. Trumbull objected, would displace the Apporand a recess was taken. The House came near adjourning without being aware that such a document had been received. It was read through, the House maintaining the utmost silence. The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee paid especial attention to the message, and it was evident that the President had taken Congress completely by surprise. When the reading was con-Banks moved to lay the message on the table, as is customary, and have it Other members thought it should be referred to the Foreign Committee, but Banks said the Committee had considered the whole question, and nothing in the message was new to the Committee. Mr. Cox atd to cast disrespect upon the message, quoting a part of the Constitution. He intimated that it was proper for the President to send such a message to Congress at this time. He thought it was proper to lay it on the table, and he repeated Mr. Banks's mo-The latter disclaimed such an interpretation, said it was usual to lay a message the table and order it printed. demanded a vote on proposition, as he understood it, and he was defeated elmingly. It was his intention to divide the Republicans, and produce a breach against the President. Gen. Banks then moved that the message be referred to his Committee, which was done. There is a good deal of comment on the message to-night, and there is no mistaking the general temper which it has engendered, and t'e current of feeling is the action of Congress. This is the more apparent when it is considered that the question comes up in the House to-morrow, as a special order, by an armessage might have been proper, had it been sent weeks ago, but the President is censured by leading Republicans in both Houses for attempting to force his opinions upon Congress at such an inopportune time, being the day preceding that on which action

Many argue that both of the Foreign Committees have considered the subject carefully for many months, and have had better facilities for knowing the facts than the President has had. There is no are greatly incensed, and it is not unlikely that feeling will find emphatic expression at the proper time in both Houses. certainly much outspoken dissatisfaction night from members and Senators who are not in the habit of jumping at conclusions, or of giving expression to their feelings without cause. The now be foreshadowed. Many hold that the position the President has assumed is impregnable, while his indement of the proprieties is not commended by any except it may be by Mr. Sumner and a few of the other centlemen occupying his extreme positions. The debates upon the subject will be extremely interesting in any event, and the Democrats will throw the weight of their influence to produce the breach between the President and Congress which is beginning to be feared by some usually judicious men. The following is the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives : In my present session, I referred to the contest which had then tween a portion of its inhabitants and the Government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathies of the people and Government of the United States for the people of Caba, as for all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government, said that the contest had at no time assumed the conditions which amount to war, in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to jusmonths which have passed since the date of the message the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no siens of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregarmed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and the sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush conveys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of

But, if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not suppressed it. Climate, tion among the soldiers of Spain; and, although the able number of the native inhabitants of the island to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to

still carried on, with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war. The torch of Spaniard and Cuban are alike busy in carrying devastation wer fertile regions. Murderous and revengeful decrees Seissued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaand Col. Boet, on the part of Spain, have each star Med humanity and aroused the indignation of the civilised world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time; while Gen. Quesada, the Cuban chief, coolly proper act, has admitted the slaughter, by his own deate order in one day, of upward of 650 prisoners of war. A summary trial, with few if any escapes from conviction, followed by immediate execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side on suspicion of infidelity tause of the party making the arrest.

Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the Government of the United States for the cause or Objects for which a part of the people of Cubs are under food to have put themselves in armed resistance to the mment of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in Ous violation of the rules of civilized nations, and with ach continued outrage upon the plainest principles of bemanity. We cannot discriminate in our censure of their mode of conducting their contest between the Spaniards and the Cubans. Each commit the same airscities, and outrage alike the established rules of war. Property of many of our citizens has been destroyed Igoed. The lives of several have been sacrificed, that has come to the knowledge of the Government, thearly and earnest demand for reparation and indemnity has been made, and most emphatic remonstrance has been made, and most emphatic remonstrance thrifts is conducted, and against the manner in which the

the wanton destruction of material wealth, ucl disregard of the established rules of civil-

Congress, communicated to the House of Representa-tives, upon their request, an account of the steps which I had taken in the hope of bringing this and conflict to an end, and for securing to the people of Cuba the blessings and the right of independent self-government. The ef-forts thus made failed, but not without an assurance from Spain that the good offices of this Government might still avail for the objects to which they had been addressed.

shores.

In no country are men wanting for any enterprise that holds out promise of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national existence the whole Continent of America, outside of the United States, and all its islands, were in colonial dependence upon European Powers. The revolutions, which from 1810 spread almost simultaneously throughout the Spanish-American Continental colonies, resulted in the establishment of new States. Like ourselves, of European origin, and interested in excluding European politics and the question of dynasty and of balances of power from further influence in the New World, the American policy of neutrality, important before, became doubly so from the fact that it became applicable to the new republics as well as to the mother country. It then devolved upon us to determine the great international question, at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new power as entitled to place among the family of nations, as well as the preliminary question of the attitude to be observed by this Government toward the insurrectionary party pending the contest. Mr. Monroe coucisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this Government with reference to a revolting country, pending its stroggle, by saying:

"As son as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form

customs of war, flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c., &c. And to justify a recognition of beligerency, there must be, above all, a de facto political organization of the insurprents, sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a State, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other Powers in the discharge of its national duties. Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial occurs, including the very exaggerated statements which each party gives to all that may prejudice their opponents or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see in the present condition of the contest in Cuba those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of international law. The insurgents hold no town or city, have no established seat of government; they have no prize courts, no organization for the receiving or collecting of revenue, no seaport to which a prize may be carried, or through which access can be had by a foreign Power to the limited interior territory and mountain fortresses which they occupy. The existence of a Legislature representing any popular constituency is more than doubtful. In the uncertainty that hangs around the entire insurrection, there is no probable evidence of an election of any delegated authority, or of any government, outside the limits of the camps occupied from day to day by the moving companies of insurgent troops. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign, no manufactures. The late commercial intercourse or trade with the exterior world has been utterly cut off." and he forther added, "To-day we have not ten thousand arms in Cuba." It is a well-established principle of public law that a recognition by a foreign state of belligerent rights of insurgent having recently come to the United States, publicly declared that "all commercial intercourse of the half of the Li

consequence the exercise of those powers may lead is a question which I desire to commend to the serious consideration of Congress.

In view of the gravity of this question, I have deemed it my duty to myite the attention of the war-making powers of the country to all the relations and bearings of the question in connection with the declaration of neutrality and granting of beligerents rights. There is not a de facto Government in the Island of Cuba sufficient to execute laws to maintain just relations with other nations. Spain has not been able to suppress the opposition to Spainsh rule on the Island, nor to award speedy justice to other nations or citizens of other nations when their rights have been invaded. There are serious complications growing out of the seizure of American vessels upon the high seas, executing American citizens without proper trial, and confiscating or embargoing the property of American citizens. Solemn protests have been made against every infraction of the rights of individual citizens of the United States or the rights of our flag upon the high seas, and all proper steps have been taken and are pressed for the proper reparation of every indignity complained of. The question of beligerency, however, which is to be decided upon definite principles and according to ascertained facts, is entirely different from and unconnected with the other questions of the manner in which the strife is carried on on both sides and the treatment of our citizens entitled to our protection. These questions concern our own dignity and responsability, and they have been made, as I have said, the subject of repeated communications with Spain, and of protests and demands for refress on our part. It is hoped that these will not be disregarded; but should they be, these questions will be made the subject of a further communication to Congress. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, June 13, 1850. hey be, these questions will be a orther communication to Congress Executive Mansion, June 13, 1850.

MEMBERS OF THE MASONIC ORDER ARRESTED-SPANISH SUCCESSES REPORTED BY DE RODAS

-DEATH OF THE CUBAN MINISTER OF WAR. HAVANA, June 18 .- The police have arrested number of fereign residents who attended a meeting of a Masonic lodge here three months ago. It will be re-membered that the law forbidding the meeting of secret societies was put in force at that time; that a meeting of a Masonic lodge was broken up, and all attending it were thrown into jail, but the foreign members were subsequently released by order of the Captain-General. The reasons for the rearrest of the latter so long after Dispatches from the Captain-General's headquarters a

Puerto Principe report that Col. Montaner has captured a Cuban fort on Maximo River, and killed 18 of the enemy. The detachment under Col. Vergel shot several Cubans, and among them their leader, Laborda. Capt. Chiciana. 12 command of a party of loyal guerrillas, reports 18 Cubans killed and 16 taken prisoners in the San Miguel Mountains. The Spanish gunboat Neptane has captured important correspondence addressed to Cespedes and other patriot officers. The Spanish steamer Vigia, off Cayo Guajaba, captured five boats filled with Cuban families. Señor Lerda, Cuban Minister of War, died recently of fever. Cubans, and among them their leader, Laborda. Capt.

WASHINGTON.

-SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS-PASSAGE OF THE NATURALIZA-TION BILL IN THE HOUSE-POLITICAL AF FAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 13, 1870. had a protracted session on Saturday night, and resumed the subject this morning. The official correspondence ment called for some days ago, has been received by the Committee and most of it read. It is very voluminous, and covers all the correspondence which took place pending and since the negotiation of the treaty. In the correspondence, Mr. Perry directly implicated, as being pecuniarily interested in the treaty, Gen. Babcock and other officials of the United States, and Fabens, Casonau & Co. of San Domingo. Gen. Babcock was examined at great length to-day concerning the charges. He explained very fully his contection with the matter, and claimed that he had no interest in the matter other than as a United States official; that he was simply carrying out the instructions of the President. During his examination he frequently made allusions not very complimentary to Mr. Perry. It is understood that some very sharp words passed between Gen. Babeock and Mr. Perry. The substance of his evidence is that he emphatically denies all charges brought tiated by the evidence of Gen. Sackett, who acted as in, terpreter, and assisted in the negotiation. Mr. Smith, Agent at 8an Domingo, will probably be examined to-morrow. He is expected to indorse the charges preferred by Perry. It appears that he resided for some time in the island after he was superseded, and is said to be familiar with all the circumstances attending the nemittee Rooms to-day, and will be examined in a day or two. His evidence will be important in vindicating Gen. Babcock. The Committee do not expect any further evidence concerning the imprisonment of Mr. Hatch until

In the Senate, to-day, two comparatively small land grants were made to railroads in Nebraska and Colorado, no one but Mr. Thurman taking the trouble to raise an objection. The bill providing for the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives occupied all of the afternoon. On the bill being reported to the Senate place on concurring in the amendment increasing the would retard public business. Mr. Sumner and Mr. that so large a body would degenerate into in by 31 to 21, although several Senators, including Messrs. Morton and Drake, whose States would gain in representation, voted in the negative. The Vermont Senators appeared to have a special spite against the bill, and Mr. Edmunds made a speech in opposition. The portant message of the President, relative to Cuban

ment bill was passed, and it now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. A motion of Mr. Sumner to take up Mrs. Lincoln's Pension bill was rejected by a large majority. An animated debate occurred on the bill to pay loyal Southern claimants for Quartermasters' and Commissary stores taken during the Rebelno little feeling at the idea of making any distinction between loyal men in the North and the South. Such votes as were taken seemed to indicate that a majority much more debate will yet occur upon it. The Senate

penalties for frauds, being omitted. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules, the Democrats voting Mr. Stokes tried to put upon its passage a imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, with a proviso that no person be required to take what is known as "the iron-clad oath." The House was taken by surprise at this unexpected evidence of liberality springing from tive, but it failed to sustain him, only 59 suspension of the rules. The River and Harbor Approamount the West secures two-thirds. Two hundred and Hell Cate. Mr. Dawes made a most excellent speech on has grown up of making a useless expenditure of money annually for these supposed improvements of rivers and harbors. The importance of these appropriations may be judged from one item in the bill passed to-day, giving \$40,000 for the improvement of "Mussel Shoals," Ten-nessee River. The Engineers who surveyed these shoals report that it will take over \$10,000,000 to make them float an ordinary oyster sloop.

When the amended House bill, increasing representa

tion to 300 members in the XLIId Congress, is returned to the House, Mr. Marshall of Illinois will submit an mendment providing for minority representation in the election of members from the States at large. The amendment will embody the principle contained in the new Constitution of Illinois, allowing each voter to have with the right to give all the votes to one candidate, or to divide them among the candidates as the voter may desire. It is understood that the Democrats will make the adoption of this amendment a condition precedent to

their support of the bill. Mr. M. G. Emery, the new Mayor of this city, was in augurated to-day. His inaugural address sets at rest all the stories which have been set affoat as to his being a Democrat. He announces himself squarely as a Radical Democrat. He amounces himself squarely as a Radical Republican, as will be seen from the following extracts:

Lest my position be misunderstood, it may be well to further define it. I was elected as a Republican, as a reference to the platform and resolutions of the political organizations which made me their candidate will show. I am a Republican in every sense of the word. The great questions of universal freedom and universal suffrage have been settled by the voice of the nation. It is our duty to see that, so far as our power extends, the national voice is obeyed, and the Constitution enforced. Those who opposed the extension of suffrage must now see the wisdom and necessity of accepting the situation, and whatever the reasons for their opposition, it now only remains for them and for us to do our whole duty in providing for those who hold the mighty power of the ballot in their hands, and for all among us—the most ample means of true education and improvement. If there are any among us who are blind to these truths, who will not accept even unchangeable facts, and who seek to make war upon the vested and constitutional rights of any of our citizens. I have no political sympathy with such persons, and no political favors to bestow upon them. I fully concur in the great settlement of rights, now a part of the Constitution, and I as fully concur in the statement that the attempt in this city, by the use of worn-out political cries, to keep alive the emilities originating in the contest over past issues, and by party discipline to array one race in perpetual and uscless hostility to another, is an insult to intelligence and a betrayal of true republican principles. I am equally opposed to the alternpt to form "a White Man's party" or "A Black Man's party," Both are alike uneasiled for and injurious to the people.

A delegation of colored Republicans from Louisians are in the city, authorized by influential Republicans in Lou-Republican, as will be seen from the following extracts:

A delegation of colored Republicans from Louisiana are in the city, authorized by influential Republicans in Louisiana, unconnected with the State Administration there, to lay, before the President and Cabinet, and the Republi cans in Congress, the utterly corrupt and profligate management of affairs in Louisiana, both as to State and Federal officials. They charge the most shameless bribery and flagrant dishonesty, and urge a general change of the Federal office-holders in New-Orleans and the State They declare that the Republican party there, if unaffected by the use of patronage, by Federal officials, will quickly dispose of Gov. Warmoth by the election of a Legislature instructed to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanors. The delegation claim to have ample proof to sustain their charges, and the documents will be aid before the President, Secretary Boutwell, and others. The delegates ask that the Republican party in Louisiand be aided in this movement for self-purification, and they claim that unless it be done, there is great danger that the great body of the Republicans will, in disgust, allow the next election to go by default, or attempt the organization of a movement within the Republican party, which, by division, will produce the same result-Demo-

mainder of the Presidential party, returned this morning from their fishing excursion in Pennsylvania. Gen. Grant is not going to Wort Point. Gos-

Sherman called on the President soon after his return, and had a long conversation with him in relation to the new Army bill, and the state of affairs on the Indian border. Gen. Banks, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, also had an interview with the President to-day, on Cuban affairs.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present except Secretaries Boutwell and Belknap, who are absent from the city. The Indian question was the principal subject of discussion, and it is understood that the course pursued by the President and Secretary Cox, in their councils with the Indian chiefs, was generally approved. The Indians are to have the full and just protection of the Government, while the white settlers, miners, and frontiersmen, must have equal protection. During the Cabinet session the Bresirelation to the San Domingo treaty.

Commissioner Delano has given the following instru ons to the United States Stamp agents concerning bank

checks

It was ruled by my predecessor in this office, June 22, 1861, that a check drawn by an individual upon himself, or drawn upon a bank by its cashier in his official capacity, and in the discharge of his official duties, is in its legal effect "written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid upon demand or at a time designated," and should be stamped at the rate of a promissory hotelive cents for each \$100, or fractional part thereof (Int. Rev. Record, vol. V., p. 196, Series 5, No. 10, p. 15), and you have heretofore been directed not to imprint a two-cent stamp upon instruments of this character.

You are instructed hereafter to treat such checks, except when designed to be used for circulation, like checks drawn by one party upon another, except when designed to be so used, a two-cent stamp only is to be required upon each one when drawn for any sum whatsoever at sight or on demand upon a bank, banker, or trust company. A like stamp is to be required upon each for a sum exceeding \$10, when drawn at sight or on demand, upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations thus these above mand. When such checks

a sum exceeding \$10, when drawn at sight or on demination upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations than those above-named. When such checks, drafts, &c., are drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand, they are liable to tax at the same rate as promissory notes, five cents for each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof. Inasmuch as the amount of tax varies upon time drafts, stamps cannot be imprinted upon them, but the tax must be paid by adhesive stamps.

The stolen \$20,000 worth of \$10 greenbacks have not yet been found. The detectives are on the lookout all over the country for the expert thieves who so cleverly got off

Commissioner Delano will be absent in Pennsyrvanta for Douglass will act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Secretary of State gives it as his opinion that the Fenian troubles in this country are about ended. He presented the note of the British Minister, in relation to the compliments of Lord Charendon, to the President

testimony all in. Mr. Wood is to sum up high se at the next meeting of the Committee, and Gen. Howard has his answer ready for presentation

A telegram was received here to-day, from Mr. Whitte nore, saying that he would arrive in Washington to-morrow, and present his credentials to the House on Wed-

Judge Neah Davis left here this evening for his home in New-York, to attend the wedding of his daughter, which will take place on Thursday next.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. WASHINGTON, June 13 .- The following is the Apportionment bill, as passed by the Senate this even-

Popery, met in this city to-day. R. W. G. Master James C. Campbell of Missouri presided. A resolution was adopted by a vote of 49 to 14, striking out the word 'white" from the constitution of the subordinate lodges, o that color should not be a condition of membership. There are present about 100 delegates, representing Mas sachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Maine, Pennsylvauia, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, West Virginia, and California. The session will last

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

. Five car-loads of Chinamen passed through me on Suniay, ca route to Alabams.

... The crop prospects in Louisiana are generally favorable, though there has been too much rain in some sections.

The vaults of the First National Bank of Lew-laton, Me., whose banking house was destroyed by fire on Sunday, was opened yesterdar and the contents found uniquired. The burst block will be rebuilt at once.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. . William A. Gray, temporary clerk in the Bos

. Johanna Cary, aged 3, was killed at Springfield, by the steamboat train from New Haven yesterday morning while Capt. John Pochin fell from a ladder at the I Raifrod shops in Albany yesterday, and fractured his skull. His are thought to be fatal.

injuries are thought to be fatal.

... A German who was discharged from Presser's Lager Beer Breweer, in Philadelphia on Sanday, placed a keg of powder in front of the brewer, and set fire to the fine, but the police discovered it in time to prevent an explosion.

... Abbite Sommiers, an accomplished young lady residing near Quincey, Ill., was stabled and instantic killed on Sanday, near Louisiana. Mo. where she was teaching, by William Cole of Hancock Countr, Ill., who sho differed himself in marriage and was refused. The murderer is still at large.

PERSONALITIES BY TELEGRAPH. The Rev. Michael Riordan, for 26 years pastor Peter's Church, in Poughkeepsie, died on Sunday night, of con-on, aged 46.

ay last by a venict for the defendant.

Dr. W. W. Allport, a well known dentist of hiesgo, has commenced a suit against the Liverpool, New York, and hidsdelphis Streamship Company for damages, has at #30.000, for in-ries received by him from a hall, it is claimed by defendant's negligence, a hoard the steamer City of Paris while on a voyage from Liverpool to ose York.

New-York.

Nesterday morning a personal renconter occurred in Knoxville Tenn. between Gen. J. A. Mabey and Col. John
Baxter. Makes begun the attack, and discharged two pistol shots at
Baxter, one of them taking offer in the right wrist, and canning a fesh
wound. Baxter retreated. Makey was arrested, and held in bond for his

spearance.

John Matthews of St. Louis was some time since adjudged by the Probate Court of that city to be of unseund mind, and a guardian was appointed to take charge of him and his property. J. H. Douglass yesterday filed a petition to have the case reheard, alleging that Matthews is perfectly competent to manage his affairs, and stating be will endeavor to show that Matthew's relations swore he was insane, in order to obtain possession of his property, valued at \$150,000. The Pro-

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday opened an office in the American Institute Collecum, where the Beethoven Postival is held, for the accommodation of the public and the press. FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME.

THE INPALLIBILITY DISCUSSION. Paris, Monday, June 13, 1870. The following dispatch from Rome, dated

Saturday, has been published here to-day: The discussion of the Infallibility Dogma continues in the Œcumenical Council. During the course of the debate Dupanloup energetically combated any exaggeration of the rights of the Pope. Seventy-two of the Fathers have signified their intention to speak against the Infallibility propositions. Of these 15 are French prelates.

FRANCE.

PROBABLE RELEASE OF THE WORKMEN IMPLI-CATED IN THE PLOTA

Paris, Monday, June 13, 1870. The members of the International Society of Workmen who were arrested on suspicion of being impli-cated in the late plot against the nation and the life of the Emperor, will have their preliminary examination before the Tribunal on Saturday next, and be released on giving bail. The sessions of the High Court will begin at Blois on Monday, the 18th of July.

SPAIN.

THE THRONE QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED.

MADRID, Monday, June 13, 1870. in the Cortes, on Saturday, Gen. Prim, in reply to a question, said that the Government had ought a candidate for the throne, but thus far in vain. He felt confident, however, that within the next three state further that he did not mean Alfenso. While Le knew there was a general feeling of anxiety on account of this unsettled state of affairs, he did not apprehend

> SOUTH AMERICA. DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS.

Lisson, Friday, June 3, 1870. Advices from the Argentine Republic, received by way of Rio de Janeiro, announce the defeat of the insurgents in a sharp battle, near the City of Monte

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE FENIAN RAID. LONDON, Monday, June 13, 1870.

The Irish national journals concur in saying that the Government need not exult over the defeat of been learned which will insure victory the next time. MR. HUGHES AND TURF ABUSES-THE GAME

LAWS.
[FROM CUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 26 .- Mr. Thomas Hughes, with characteristic courage, has put his opinions on betting into a bill, and brought the bill before Parliament. There is, no doubt, a considerable public opinion to back him, face the ridicule and the bitter opposition from interested classes which such a bill is sure to call out. Mr. Hughes has himself done much to create whatever opin ion already exists against betting. His letters to The TRIBUNE on that subject, three or four years ago, were immediately copied and attacked on this side. I am not through the usual stages, or rather is now passing through one stage which is by no means final. When an evil exists among the upper classes, reform in England begins by ferreting out some kindred abuse in the lower, against which public indignation is readily turned. After a few blemen had been ruined on the turf, it was discovered that a certain class of betting houses were injurious to

september, 18:50, the Supriminedual of the Census shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior, a preliminary report of the results of such chumeration embracing such statistics as shall be necessary to emble the Secretary of the Interior to perform the duties it this act prescribed.

Sec. 5. That affection shall have been submitted to the reciminary report the basis of representation of each state and the aggregate basis of representation of the thirted States; and the shall ascertain from such state and the aggregate basis of representation of the United States; and he shall ascertain from the United States by the number of three hundred, rejecting any fraction of a unit which may remain; and he shall ascertain of the sakes by the basis of representation of the scates having the hundred of such preliminary and he shall ascertain from a such states by the basis of representation of the States by the basis of representation of the swere tain the number of the presentatives to be apportioned to such State by the basis of representation of the swere tain the number of Representatives to be apportioned to such State by the basis of representation of a unit which may remain; and he shall apportion so many additional Representatives to the States having the largest rejected fractions, one to each, as shall make the whole number of Representatives to the States having the largest rejected fractions, one to each, as shall make the whole number of Representatives to the States having the largest rejected fractions, one to each, as shall make the whole number of Representatives to the States having the largest rejected fractions, one to each, as shall make the whole number of Representatives to the States having the largest rejected fractions, one to each of the States, a certified statement of his proceedings under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, on the receipt of such preliminary report, inmediately prepare and transmit, under the secal of his office, to the

that there is no chance of passing—such—a measure—this session.

The day after Mr. Hughes's attack on betting, Mr. P. A. Taylor opened fire—on another social evil of scarcely less preportious—the Game Laws. There is even less chance of doing anything at present in this matter than in the other, but Mr. Taylor is one of those rare men who have the resolution to bring lorward an unpopular measure year after year in the House, undiscouraged by successive failures, and by the prospect of many more. The laws which make game property to a certain extent, and give to the landlord all sorts of birds and beasts that are fed on the land of the tenant and at his exponse, are among the most unjust of the many which have been passed, and continue to be passed, in favor of a privileged order. Nobody denies that they are laws for the benefit of the few and the Injury of the many. Nobody denies that they provoke the crime they punish. Nor will even landlords pretend that a law which forbids a tenant to kill the game which is eating up his crops is a law for the tenant's profit. But I suppose the Game Laws will last long after many a less urgent reform has been effected, because they contribute to the state of the aristocracy, and afford the means of amusement to a class that has too much leisure on its hands; above all because they are identified with the prejudices which the country squires cherish as they cherish their Tory politics and more Tory Church. A poacher is, in the eyes of a bench of country magistrates, the worst sort of ruffar, and fares worse than any other offender. No amount of law will ever convince people that it is a crime to shoot a rabbit running wild over another man's ground. The further we get on, the more of such offenses there are. In 1913 the convictions under the game laws were about 4,50e. Last year they had risen to over 10,0cc. The disturbance of the friendly relations that ought to exist between owner and occupier is another serious evil, which owners have yet got to recognize, and, if they gro session.

The day after Mr. Hughes's attack on betting, Mr. P.

· GOLDWIN SMITH AND DISRAELL THE SOCIAL PARASITE IN "LOTHAIR"-A PRE-

In a conversation last week with a representative of The Chicago Times, Prof. Goldwin Smith spoke of the references to himself in Disraeli's novel of

spoke of the references to himself in Disraeli's novel of "Lothair" as follows:

Had he been content to throw off his sarcasms and invectives at me, he might have gone on without end, and I should never have taken notice of them. But he called me a social parasite, and I could not allow that to pass. I have been so long connected with the working chasses of England, advocating their political claims, that I could not afford to allow them to think that all the time I was professing to labor in their behalf. I was at the same time playing a game behind the scenes, as a parasite of the aristocracy. Ma Disraeli knew it would damage my influence among the people of England if such an opinion of me should be commonly entertained, and he knows there is no foundation whatever for such an opinion. My position in relation to the English aristocracy has been one rather of ostracism than of parisitism. But I am the only Oxford professor who has come over to America of late years, and the only one who was likely to come into contact with Lord Bute in the manner described; and the reference to myself was therefore unavoidable. I have never concealed my opinion that Mr. Disraeli is politically insincere, and I have censured openly his conduct to Sir Robert Peel, and also his conduct in regard to Mr. Gladstone's reform bill of 1806. Mr. Disraeli pretended to think that bill was too great a concession to the democracy, and tried to divide the Liberal party upon it; he coquetted with the

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Adullamites and obtained their support to throw out the bill. But the very next year he introduced and carried through a much more sweeping measure. He knows that I have been working against him all these years, and he does not forgive me.

About three years ago. Disraell and Goldwin Smith came into collision, a reference in a lecture of the hitter being answered by the former on the floor of the House of Commons. In his lecture on "Pym," speaking of the decrease of land owners in England, Prof. Smith asked "where now were the 4,000 freeholders of Backingham-shire who rode up to London to protect Hampdon, and who now stands in the place of Hampdon." Disraeli was a member for Buckinghamshire, and replied in Porlament that the 4,000 freeholders still existed, and sneered at Prof. Smith as a young man who know sothing of the world outside of the academy. The Professor thereupon inspected the electoral register and proved that not one-half of the prosent freeholders belong to the old yeoman class as of old, cultivating their own lands, but are rich men resident in towns or owners of vast as states elsewhere.

SCRIPTIPAL REVISION IN ENGLAND.

SCRIPTURAL REVISION IN ENGLAND.

The important task of revising the Scrip tures has been commenced by the Committee appointed last month by the Convocation of Canterbury in accord-ance with the report accepted by the Convocation at its Committee adopted the following resolutions and rules as the fundamental principles on which the revision is to

of the following members from the Lower House; The Prolocator, the Deans of Canterbury and Weatminster, and Canon Blakesley.

IV. That the first portion of the work to be undertaken by the Old Testament Company be the revision of the authorized version of the Pentateuch.

V. That the first portion of the work to be undertaken by the New Testament Company be the revision of the authorized version of the Synoptical Gospels.

VI. That the following scholars and divines be invited to join the Old Testament Company; Dr. W. L. Alexander, Prof. Chimery, Canon Cook, Prof. A. H. Davidsam, Dr. B. Davidsam, Dr. B. Davidsam, Dr. B. Davidsam, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Prof. Leathes, Prof. Migll, Canon Pasne Smith, Prof. J. H. Perowne, Prof. Pinnatre, Canon Puscy, Dr. Wright (British Museum), W. A. Wright (Cambridge).

VII. That the following scholars and divines be invited to join the New Testament Company; Dr. Angus, the Archibishop of Dublin, Dr. Eadle, the Rev. F. J. A. Hort, the Rev. W. G. Humphry, Canon Kennedy, Archdeacon Lee, Dr. Lightfoot, Prof. Milligan, Prof. Moulton, Dr. J. H. Newman, Prof. Newth, Dr. A. Roberts, the Rov. G. Vance Smith, Dr. Scott (Baild Codlege), the Rev. F. Scrivener, Dr. Vaughan, and Canon Westcott.

VIII. That the general principles to be tollowed by both companies be as follows:

1. To introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the authorized version consistently with faithfulness.

2. To limit, as far as possible, the expression of such

5. To make or retain no change in the text on the second

5. To make or retain no change in the text and the strain final revision by each company, except two-thirds of those present approve of the same, but on the first revision to decide by simple majorities.

6. In every case of proposed alteration that may have given rise to discussion, to defer the voting thereupon till the next meeting, whensoever the same shall be required by one-third of those present at the meeting, such intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting.

intended vote to be announced in the notice for the next meeting.

7. To revise the headings of chapters, pages, paragraphs, italies, and punctuation.

8. To refer, on the part of each company, when considered desirable, to divines, scholars, and literary men, whether at home or abroad, for their opinions.

IX. That the work of each company be communicated to the other as it is completed, in order that there may be as little deviation from uniformity in language as possible.

accting

2. To place all the corrections due to textual considerations on the left-hand margin, and all other correction

nons on the left-mand margin, and an older corrections on the right-mand margin.

a. To transmit to the Chairman, in case of being unable to attend, the corrections proposed in the portion agreed upon for consideration.

S. Winton, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. The Viscount de la Guéronnière is to be inted Embassador of France at Constantinople. 

....The estimates of the loss of life and property by the recent configuration in Constantial

....Gen. Robert Anderson is lying seriously The American correspondent of The Lon-don Times, in a letter just published, bears witness to the activity of the United states authorities in suppressing the Fenian movement within their borders.

... The miniature steamer City of Ragusa, which sailed from Liverpool May at on a veyage neroes the Atlantic, arrived in Queenstown yesterday. The captain reports that his vessel sprung a leak, and he was convenied to yet have for such as the convenience of the convenience.

.It is reported that Mr. Dickens, a long time It is reported that Mr. Dickers, a long t before his death, desired that his remains night b terred in an old burial ground at Rochester, which since been closed, and that negotiations for permis to bury him there are now pending.

... The London Times yesterday, in its city article, quoted the Chicago Tribune to show that the New-York press connives at such things as nonnicipal outrages and Eric mismanagement. The Times agrees that the New-York press does not try to much public

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE COLONIAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN-IN-DEPENDENCE-THE NORTH-WEST AND THE

OTTAWA, June 10 .- I send you, as an indication of the Colonial policy of the Home Government, part of a letter received here from a prominent member of the English political world. "The Colonial question, says this gentleman, "will utterly swallow up the ballot, Irish Land bill, woman suffrage, and all the leading questions of the hour in England, before Antamn. The general feeling is, that England cannot afford to support Colonies which can support themselves. It is not so much on account of their nominal expense—because the money expended annually upon them is not an commuss aum—but the system of boars, of guaranties, of military establishments, is a vicious system; it is one which now lead to very serious expenditure, and which new hich have lead to very serious expenditure, and which new leads to very serious expenditure, and which new leads to very serious expenditure, and which new leads to very serious expenditure, and which have contained to the contained by the Canada, she will never learn to do it for herself. The money of others she will spend lavishly. When a colony has to defend herself and provide for herself, she will do it as efficiently, and much more cheaply, and, above all, her policy will be guided with moderation unknown to those dwarfs, who are encouraged to sancy behavior by the fact that they have a giant to do their flighting.

- ' I speak of Canada more particularly because we see in her our chief difficulty. India we shall keep: Australia can support herself, and dose not involve us in complications, nor is she a weakness in event of war. But if ever a war arises while Canada remains an integral portion of the Empire, we must undertake the task of a Siayphus, the defense of the defenseless, whence the only issues are lumiliation and expense.

- ' What puzzles us is the settlement of the Canadian problem. Would the establishment of her autonomy result finally in a complete severance from England and her alliance, and in Canada's union with the American Republic I what do the mass of the people whos says this gentleman, " will utterly swallow up the ballot, Irish Land bill, woman suffrage, and all th

will light. They said that there is not the signlest doubt but that fillibusiers—among whom are several Fenians—are preparing to go to Riel's aid, and that Scott, Riel's delegate, on leaving here, went to New York, Burlington and St. Alians, where he obtained a pledge of assistance from the O'Neil wing of the Brotherhood. This Scott has written to St. Paul that all was well, and that he would being up to some and that

The Fenian prisoners have been committed to stand trial before the Court of Queen's Bench for levying war upon the Queen. I believe that Mr. Devlin, who de-fended those captured in 1866, will also be intrusted with the defense of these unhappy men, who will very proba-bly be hanged by way of encouraging the other.